An Answerable REMONSTRANCE OF HIS MAJESTIES

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BIBLIOTECA ROLEANA

LONDON,
Printed for *J. Horton*, 1642. *May* 31.

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An Answerable Remonstrance of His Majesties Kingdome of *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and the Principality of *Wales* To the Parliament.

HIs Maiesty receiving two Remonstrances from both Houses of Parliament, both concurring to the same effect, though different in the composition, *viz.* to the peace and security of all *Brittaine*; but something being therein expressed, concerning his Majestie (to be expounded rather a supplication to desire His Majestly to comply with his Parliament then to have any other construction made thereof) he is therefore, or at least seeme to have beene highly incensed, and displeased (though any cause thereof be too obscure to be justly seene or perceived) at the said Remonstrances. Wherefore my sole intent is now to delineate the perfect State, and Estate of all these Kingdomes of *Brittaine*, in a reall demonstration, from what precedent dangers they have beene delivered, and in what present condition they doe remaine by the assiduous care and indulgency of the Parliament. And first to begin with the Affayres of *England*. Ithinke it not incongruent, if I should first iterate some old passages acted long since for the better remembrance thereof, and what Gods singular mercies towards this Nation may not be forgotten. Let us then consider of the heavy miserie, under which this Land

groaned before this happy Parliament was assembled, how Tirany and extortion raihned, how Ecclesiasticall Courts triumphed, especially the Starchamber, and the high-Commission, how the abusive and Calumnious Project of ship-money was maintained, how Lordly Bishops sate in their Episcopall throne, how nefarious Monoplies were imposed on the Subject, how Arminianisme was diffused everywhere yea the Universities themselves were corrupted with the same, how Justice was blinded with Bribery; How this whole Kingdome did swarme with so many various imminent dangers, and with a multitude of so many distempers impositions, feares, and disturbances, that if God had not infused it into the Kings heart to call a Parliament both the lives of honest men would have beene indangered, their Estates ruinated, or at least miserably wasted, and they and the whole Kingdome to heaher buried in the same sepulcher of Calamity, but by the industrious care of this Parliament, all these impious instruments of misery have beene dispatched and subverted. all these malignant Plots have beene confounded, and the burden of all these grievances have beene eased. the Prime Authors hereof, and incendiaries, have beene duely punished and questioned, and all their private Stratagems were blasted before they came to maturity. The Bishops have beene suspended from their Votes, from the House of Peeres, and their Prælaticall Vsurpations exstenuated. The Monopolies for Wine, Salt, Buttet, Sope, Coles, &c. with all other unlawfull Impositions have beene confounded And besides all this: We have had civill Mutineyes and Combustions since amongst our selves concerning Religion, in a meere Antipathy and strange opposition of as severall opinions, as severall men, and as severall Religions, as opinions.

Thus the Church hath beene variously distracted and distorted, but (I hope) it is now partly cleansed, and (I trust in God) will be suddenly throughly purged from Schisme,

Faction,

Faction, and Heretical division. There have beene divers Subsidies granted besides Poll-money, which amounted to an incogitable summe, most part whereof was sent to the North. And since many Memorable things have been performed by the Parliament, but I will not continue in these ambages and deviations from these present times, but strive rather to expresse those in a lively Character. Since his Majesties last returne from Scotland, none would have fomented any other thought in his Breast, but that the Noble Tryumph wherewith the City of London Royally entertained His Majesty, might have wooed him to continue neater them; but he hath absented himselfe a long time from the City, and his parliament, to the great griefe of the one, to the Feares and Jealousies of the other. The parliament have oftentimes sent Messages to his Majesty earnestly beseeching him in all ardency of affection, and respective security of his Royall person, that he would graciously concurre with them in their serious and weighty consultations, but his Majesty hath refused to answer them in that expectation. There hath been since many differences between them: and feares, and Jealousies fomented on both sides to the great amazement of the Subiect. His Majesty hath continued at York a long time: and intended divers times to enter Hull, but was denyed Sir *John Hotham* to enter therein, whom the parliament had there entrusted, whereupon the King proclaimed him Traytor about the Walls, but the parliament defended him, and confirmed that Act to be a high Breach of the priviledges of parliament but his Majesty now lately, as hath been against his Parliament, but both Houses have unanimously Voted.

1. *That whensoever the King maketh Warre upon the Parliament, it is a Breach of the trust reposed in him by*

the People, and against his Oath, and tending to the dissolution of this Government.

2. *Whosoever shall serve, or assist the King in such war are Traytors, and ought to suffer the punishment as Traytors according to the Statutes of* 11. *Richard* 2 1. *Henry* 4.

The Militia of the Kingdome the Parliament are intended to dispose God grant that his Majesty and they may concurre together in Vnity and coherence, to the future peace of the Realme.

In this extension and the affaires of *Scotland* I thinke it not impertinent to begin with their first rising: after the *Scots* perceived the Lawes to be corrupted by a malignant party, and many superstitious innovations in Religion being thrust upon them, that rose in Armes for the Liberty of their conscience, an *English* Army was likewise raised against them, but when their cause was fully perceived to be so good, a Parliament was called and an absolute Pacification concluded, but an excessive summe of money given them withall. After all which a Parliament was called there, and his Majesty went himselfe, where he continued untill peace and tranquility, as well as the Government of their Church were confirmed, and then his Majesty returned to *London* againe, with the Tryumphant Congratulation of all his Subiects.

The *Scottish* rising in Armes was a happy Prologue to our ensuing Comedy but praise God these distracted and prepposterous times doe invert it to a bloody Tragedy. And peace hath raigned there a long time, while distraction creepeth in amongst us. But they hearing of these manifold variances, and differences between the King and the Parliament, are (as si credibly supposed) intended to take rather the Parliaments part.

But

But *Ireland* perceiving the *Scots* fared ſo well in their Warre, broke out into open Rebellion, were not aſhamed to write themſelves the Queenes Army, and have heretofore killed and ſlaine and maſſacred the Proteſtants, ſparing neither man, woman nor Child, Sex or degree, Age or Quality, ſo cruelly and inhumanely, that no Chriſtian eye can read the ſame without a teare, and no eare can heare relate with Chriſtian Patiene, but ſince the Engliſh and Scottiſh Army is gone over, they have beene ſomewhat qualified, and many Townes and Caſtles have beene relieved, as *Drogheda*, *Wickloe*, *Kiltrugh*, *Clogham*, *Kingſaill*, &c. The Caſtles of *Tippar*, *Catherlaugh*, *Clouthgrenan*, Sir *George Greſhams* Caſtle, called *Ballirenon*, the Duke of *Buckinghams* Caſtle called *Burros*, *Ballynekill* &c. Our Army proceeds with happy fortune and ſucceſſe, and by the auxiliary directions of Almighty God, but theirs decreaſeth dayly leſſer and leſſer, the Rebels have ſome Townes ſtill in poſſeſſion, as *Carr Dogmoe*, *Arckeloe*, *Kilkeny*, *Kildare* with certaine others, but they have loſt many of late, and are dayly extenuated in Number, for the Engliſh follow them with ſuch undanted Spirits, and ſo couragiouſly, that they commonly terrifie them at the firſt Skirmiſh, and put them to flight very often, ſo that we hope the Fire of their Rebellion will bee quickly quenched.

Wales have great cauſe of ſuſpition, for there are dayly tumults and inſurrections in moſt Counties

ries there, and they greatly suspect forraigne Forces.

The 17. day of this present moneth was presented to the House of Commons a Petition from the Counte of *Monmouth* in *Wales*, wherein they complained of their feares of ensuing misery, by reason of the multiplicite of Papists in those parts who make daily provision of that Couuty to withstand them: Wherefore they prayed that the Magazine of Armes might bee removed to *Newport*, and thereby put into a posture of defence, and that the Recusants might be suddainly disarmed, which being read, Answer was returned, That the House would take speedy care therein.

But God banish these feares of danger, and settle Peace, quietnesse, and prosperous security in these Kingdomes of *Brittaine*.

FINIS.